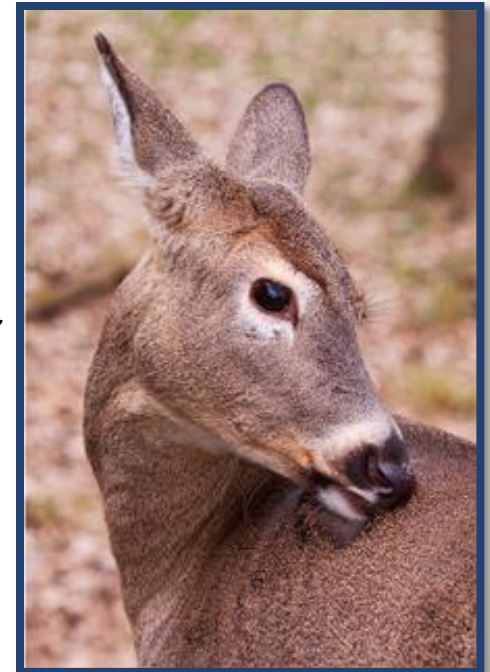


2014 DMAP Overview



DMAP Principles

- White-tailed deer are an important wildlife species in WI and should be held in high esteem.
- All wildlife is held in the public trust for the benefit of all people.
- Habitat management practices for deer will benefit forest plant communities and additional wildlife.





DNR Benefits

- Establish relationships
- Customer service
- Information exchange
- Opportunity to educate
 - Habitat management
 - Forest regeneration
 - Deer herd management
- Improve wildlife habitat
- Information on local deer herd





DMAP Advisory Committee

- WI Woodland Owners Association
- Whitetails Unlimited
- US Forest Service
- Quality Deer Management Association
- Conservation Congress
- WI Bow hunters Association
- Safari Club International WI Chapter
- Hunters Rights Coalition
- County Forest Association
- Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission
- My WI Woods
- Pheasants Forever
- Ruffed Grouse Society
- National Wild Turkey Federation
- WI Wildlife Federation
- WI Cooperating Foresters





Application Process

- MyDMAP
 - Any issues or concerns?
 - Issues with cooperatives listing all landowners
- Landowner agreement
 - Signature required before accessing a property
 - Removal and withdrawal
 - Fish and Game violations
 - Landowner signature required
 - Electronic or mail –in
- Fee Payment
- Participant Survey
 - Pre and post participation

The screenshot shows the 'MyDMAP' registration page. At the top is a blue header with the 'MyDMAP' logo. Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > DMAP Registration'. The main content area is light blue and contains the following text: 'Please confirm your WAMS registration information below'. Below this is a red asterisk indicating 'Required Fields'. The first question is '* Will you be enrolling as an Individual Property / Group Cooperative?' with radio button options for 'Individual Property' and 'Group Cooperative'. The second question is 'Is this person the primary contact?' with a 'Yes' checkbox. The third question is 'Would you like to designate an Authorized Representative of this property?' with a 'Yes' checkbox. Below these are several input fields, each with a red asterisk and a placeholder text: 'Landowner First Name' (placeholder: 'Enter Firstname'), 'Landowner Last Name' (placeholder: 'Enter Lastname'), 'Landowner Address' (placeholder: 'Enter Address'), 'Landowner City' (placeholder: 'Enter City'), 'State & Zip' (with a dropdown for 'WI' and a 'Zip' field), 'Landowner Phone' (placeholder: '- - -'), 'Landowner Mobile' (placeholder: '- - -'), and 'Landowner Email' (placeholder: 'Enter Email Address'). At the bottom right are two buttons: 'Exit Without Saving' and 'Save >>'.



DMAP Calendar

June 30, 2014	All level 2 & 3 enrollees notified and fees posted
July - August 2014	Site visits conducted by forester and biologist
Early September	Regional workshops with cooperators
September 1, 2014	Antlerless tags posted to accounts
October 1, 2014	DMAP management plans to cooperators
February 1, 2015	Cooperators have all 2014 harvest data entered
March 1, 2015	Deadline for 2015 participation
April 1, 2015	DNR provides harvest reports to cooperators
Mid-April 2015	Regional workshops with cooperators
February 28, 2017	Contracts expire for 2014 cooperators



Interacting with landowners



- Schedule site visit in advance
- Introduction and handshakes
- DNR apparel
- “remember the manners your mother taught you” – C. Batha
- Small talk
- Respect opinions
- Learn something new
- Have fun!



Group Cooperatives

Pros

- Increase chance of accomplishing deer and habitat management goals
 - Buck harvest strategies, antlerless harvest goals, etc.
 - Improve habitat on a large combined acreage
- Control of trespassing & poaching
- Increased economic returns – habitat improvements
- Improved relations with neighbors
- Opportunity to share equipment and labor
- Improved hunter satisfaction (MSU research)
- Increased educational opportunities
 - Efficient use of staff time

QDM Cooperatives: Great for Wildlife Agencies Too

QDM Cooperatives continue to pop up in Michigan, and they represent an opportunity for hunters and DNR to learn from each other. In December, QDMA member Ken Kozminski hosted a third annual deer check station at his property in Sodus, Michigan, which is part of the 3,000-acre, 36-member Pipestone Creek QDM Cooperative. Biologist Steve Chadwick, Southwest Region Supervisor for Michigan DNR, was invited to age deer and gather harvest data (the photo below shows some of the jawbones and antlers brought to the event by Cooperative members). Over time the data collected will aid the Pipestone Creek Cooperative in



achieving its goals, and Steve is able to use the data for his work as well – especially since budget cuts have reduced the number of official deer check stations in the area. After Steve finished aging and measuring deer, an open discussion period followed, allowing Steve to respond to many of the members' concerns about EHD, crop damage and future changes in deer hunting regulations.



Group Cooperatives

Cons

- Working with multiple landowners & communication may be difficult.
- Pressure on landowners not in the cooperative.
- Cooperatives may assume too much power.
 - Influence local decisions
- Dissention within the cooperative.
 - Habitat and deer management decisions



Management Plan

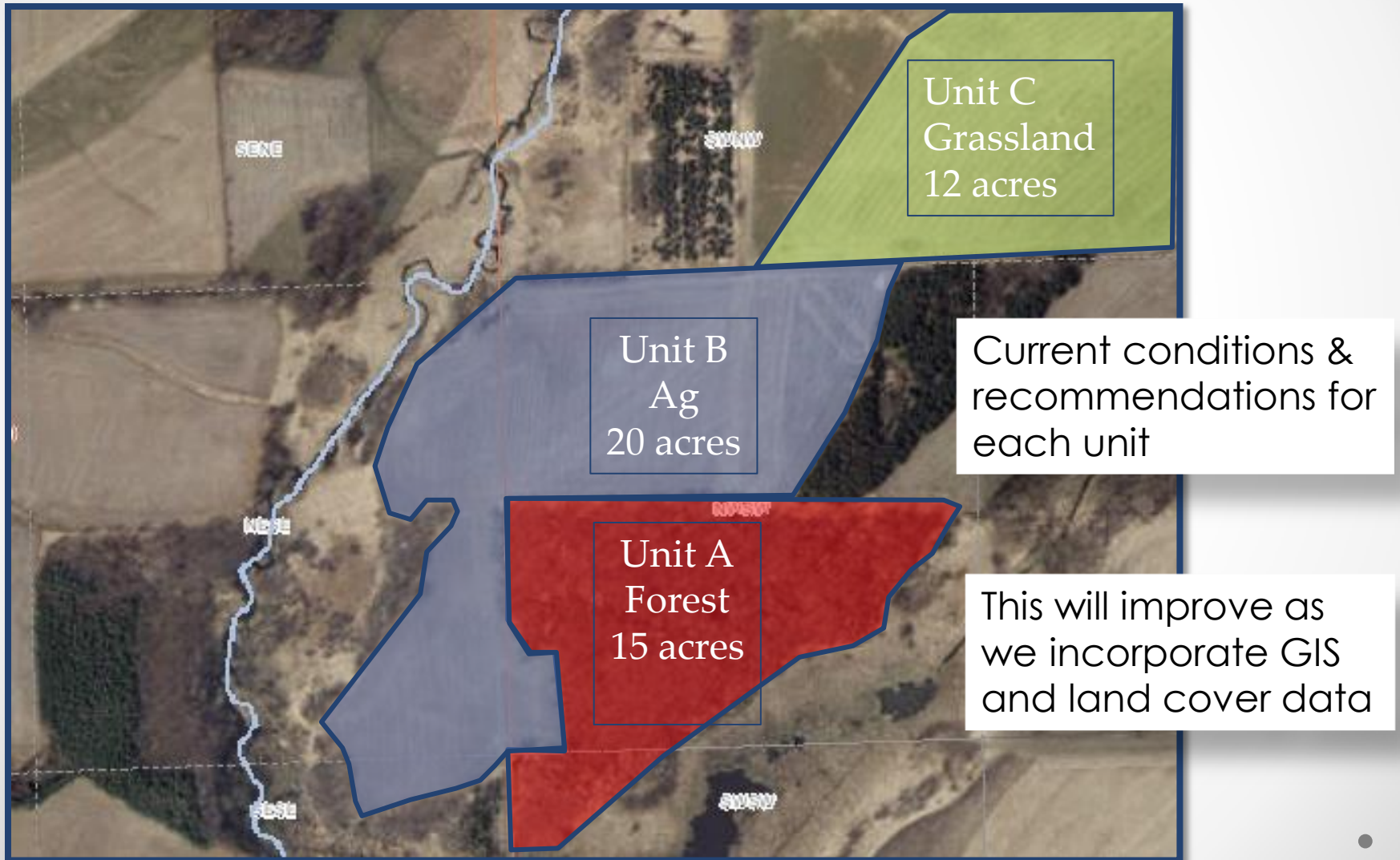
- MyDMAP
 - Maximize efficiency
 - Plan available electronically
- Application data
 - Landowners, location, acres, goals
- Plan writer, site visit date, list of attendees
- Property history
 - Summarize past history of land use including habitat management practices conducted and history of wildlife populations and harvest of game animals.
- Soil Description
 - Soil Map – considering USDA soils web page?
 - General description of soils on property and planting considerations



Management Plan

- Goals and objectives
 - Clearly describe and prioritize the goals for the property and include both short-term (0-10 year) and long-term management objectives.
 - Use drop down choices similar to LMS, but allow staff to enter new
- Management unit information
 - Management units are areas that have similar characteristics such as vegetation, soils, topography.
 - Management unit number
 - Land cover (forested, agriculture, wetland, grassland, etc.)
 - Size
 - Description of current conditions
 - Recommendations and schedule

Management Unit Map





Management Plan

- Deer Management Recommendations
 - Browse survey results
 - Acres of deer range & description
 - Historical deer harvest
 - Recommended deer harvest (# antlered & antlerless)
 - Comments on local deer densities and county objectives





Antlerless Tags

Law Enforcement

DMAP Antlerless Deer Carcass Tag

**Valid only on a
DMAP Enrolled Property**

Name _____

DNR CID# _____

Slit Month/Date/Time (AM/PM) of kill
and attach to Ear (or Antler)

DMAP CUST # : _____

Tran # _____ **2014**

Expires: March 31, 2015

DRAFT

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 AM PM

- Tags issued to primary contact
- May transfer tags to any legal hunter on property
- LE access to DMAP database
- Pursuing change to emergency rule

**+ Map
(Plat or created by
staff)**



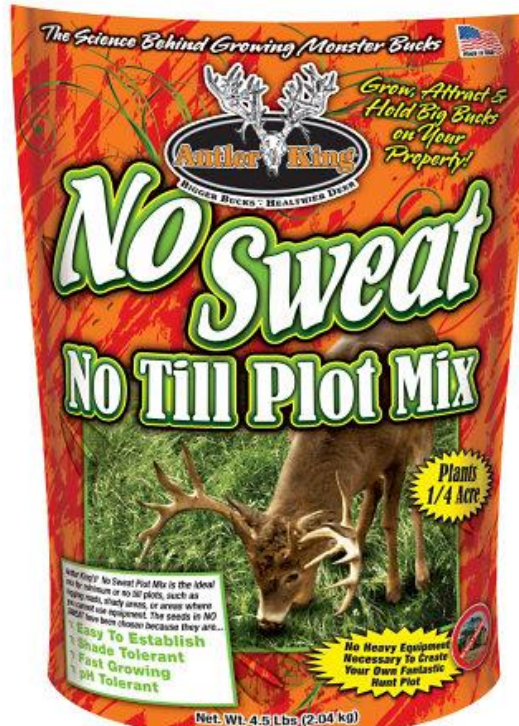
Hinge Cutting

- Trees fall, but do not die and continue to produce shoots
- Provides food and cover
- Opens canopy and sunlight to floor
- Bedding areas for deer
- May be used to direct deer movements





Food Plots





Food Plots

Pros

- Food source for other wildlife
- High nutritional value
- Targeted deer harvest areas
- Landowner connection to the land

Cons

- Invasive spp. encroachment
- Impacts on surrounding vegetation from browse
- Mentality to increase deer numbers beyond what habitat can support
- Cost - \$175-\$200/ acre (seed, fertilizer, weed control)
- Privatization of wildlife



Food Plots

Big Picture Concerns

- Is that area doing the best for wildlife as a crop?
 - Forest opening
 - Tree planting
- Food plots encourage the mentality of high deer numbers, beyond what local habitat can support.

Thoughts/Questions

- Are food plots bad, if deer numbers are maintained at low densities?
- Can food plots benefit other wildlife?
- Neutral fact sheet on food plots. Allow to make informed decisions.



2014 DMAP Enrollment

Level	Total applications	Total acres	Avg. prop. size	Total co-ops	Total MFL
1	41	2,955	75	0	4
2	56	13,761	250	14	12
3	17	27,106	1694	8	2
TOTAL	114	43,822	394	22	18

Total counties = 46



2014 DMAP Enrollment

Reasons for applying	Total responses	% of total applications
Improve habitat	105	92
Increase the antler size	75	66
Increase the number of deer	69	61
Improve relations	54	47
Other	17	15
Reduce damage	15	13
Decrease the number of deer	13	11



2014 DMAP Enrollment

Other management practices	Total responses	% of total applications
Food plots	82	72
Timber harvest	72	63
Established walking trails	66	58
Defined deer harvest objectives (QDM, etc.)	43	38
Brush control (mechanical or chemical)	31	27
Invasive plant species control	30	26
Farm bill or permanent habitat programs (CRP, EQIP, etc.)	20	18
Wetland enhancement or restoration	17	15
Prescribed burns	13	11